ALLIES HAVE BEST OF HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

London, Sept. 27, 9.15 p.m.—Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across Northeastern France the armies of the allies and Germany fought fiercely today, at some points with the bayonet, and tonight statements from both sides are worded with the optimism which has characterized all these official announcements. It was agreed that the allies had continued their advance.

The French claimed "marked progress," the German announcement from Berlin, though insisting that the allied advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

Elsewhere along the battlefront neither side seems to have achieved any notable success.

The continued forward movement of the Russian troops in Galicia; the appearance of German air craft dropping bombs over various places in Belgium, and again in Paris and Warsaw, and the movement of vast bodies of German troops into Russia by way of East Prussia were chiefly significant in a summary of the events in both theatres of war.

Of the German bombs thrown none seems to have done extensive damage. One man is reported to have been killed in Belgium and one in Paris.

There is an unconfirmed report that an attack on Antwerp is impending. Neither army has achieved anything notable since the allies have reported progress in one direction. The allies at one point claim to have thrown back a desperate advance by the crack Prussian guard, and the Germans insist that today, with a weaker force, their right has checked the advance of a mixed French and British force brought up by rail.

THRILLING HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

Recurring references to bayonet charges seem to prove conclusively that this picturesque and romantic phase of warfare, which it was thought had been killed by the advent of the great guns and other equipment of modern armies is not all a thing of the past.

The French official communication says that at some points the trenches are only a few hundred meters apart; thus a small portion of the millions engaged have known the stimulation and thrill of hand-to-hand fighting.

Despatches from Petrograd report that fierce fighting still goes on in Galicia, though Cracow, towards which the Russian hosts have been marching ever since Przemysl was invested and the communications cut, has not yet been attacked.

To the north, the German invasion is assuming vaster proportions, notwithstanding the Russian war office insists that the Germans are being repulsed at the frontier. It is estimated here that the German front extends from the Baltic coast to the southern boundary of Silesia, a distance of about 400 miles.

What opposition the Germans have met is believed to have been little more than a cavalry screen. The fighting centred again today along the River Niemen, from Druskeniki, in Suwalki, Russian Poland ,to Sopotzkin. The official statement issued tonight at Petrograd says that the German artillery had been unable to assume the offensive at Sopotzkin and that their retreat was more or less general.

There has been a dearth of naval news in the last twenty-four hours, and although the fall of the Austrian seaport, Cattaro, has been reported imminent for several days, that event has not yet been recorded.

The German emperor's illness variously described last week as a severe cold and influenza, is now said to be inflammation of the lungs, due to the emperor falling into a water filled trench.

TYPHUS FEVER IN GERMAN CAMPS.

To the cholera, heretofore reported among the Austrian troops, has been added, according to an Antwerp despatch, typhus fever, which is said to be raging in the German camps around Brussels and near Termonde. It is reported that several hundred Germans have already succumbed to this disease.

Quick to realize, as did Germany, the necessity of a high birth rate to offset the deaths due to the war, a movement has been started in England to reduce the marriage fees and to encourage soldiers and sailors to take wives before leaving for the front. The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed an open letter on the subject to a London paper. In Germany a similar movement was inaugurated some time ago.

HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, Sept. 26, 5.15 p. m.—The official press bureau this afternoon issued a statement reading as follows:

"There has been much activity on the part of the enemy along the line in France.

"Some heavy counter-attacks have been repulsed, and a considerable loss has been inflicted on the enemy's side."

The press bureau issued a statement this evening that seventeen persons lost their lives on September 17, through the foundering of the Fisgard.

SPIRIT OF FRENCH TROOPS UNDAUNTED.

Paris, Sept. 27, 11.37 p. m.—The official communication issued tonight says that the Germans continued night and day attacks of unprecedented violence, but have been unsuccessful.

The text follows:

"It is confirmed that since the night of the 25th to the 25th and up to far into the day of the 27th, the Germans have not ceased, night or day, to renew on the entire front attacks of unprecedented violence, with the determined purpose of trying to break through our lines.

"These attacks were made with a uniformity which denotes instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle.

"Not only have they not been able to accomplish it, but during the action we have captured one flag, some cannon and many prisoners. The flag was taken from the enemy by the Twenty-Fourth Regiment of Colonial Infantry.

"All our army commanders make special mention of the fact that the morale of our troops, notwithstanding this uninterrupted struggle, continues to be excellent and that they themselves even have trouble to hold back the troops in their desire to rush on the enemy who is sheltered in defensive positions."

MOST FURIOUS FIGHTING OF CAMPAIGN.

On the Battlefront, Sept. 27, via Paris, Sept. 28, 12.16 a. m.—Desperate attempts made by the Germans on the western end of the long line of battle to break through the allies' forces which are engaged in a turning movement have resulted in the most furious fighting which has taken place since the beginning of the campaign.

After fighting without respite night and day corps after corps of Germans was hurled against the flower of the French and English armies today only to be thrown back.

The infantry bore the brunt of the incessant fighting, but the artillery of both armies continued about twenty-four hours to bombard each other's positions. Hand-to-hand combats occurred at many points and bayonets were used freely.

The French colonial infantry, most of whose men wear many medals for bravery displayed in colonial campaigns, was to the front and beside these men fought the Black Sengalez troops, while along the line the British troops held an important point with the greatest determination.

The French troops showed more than their accustomed dash in attack, and everywhere acts of wonderful coutage were performed. The cavalry also participated in the engagement at many points, the allies' horses having enjoyed a long rest which enabled this part of the service to distinguish itself. The famous Scots Greys, finding that the color of their horses offered a prominent mark for the German riflemen, had dyed their mounts brown.

Another prominent French officer, General Marquet, has met death on the field.

At Nubecourt, home of the parents of President Poincare, the Germans broke open the Poincare family vault, it is reported, and buried a number of their dead there. The Germans placarded the town of Valenciennes, demanding from the mayors of neighboring communes lists of the available supplies of clothing and food.

ALLIES' LEFT AGAIN MAKES PROGRESS.

Paris, Sept. 27, 2.57 p. m.—The following official war bulletin was issued this afternoon:

"First—On our left wing the battle has been continued with perceptible progress on our part. On the front between the rivers Oise and Somme and on the north of the Somme from the Oise to Rheims very violent attacks by the Germans have been made at several points, some of them being at the point of the bayonet, but they were all repulsed. In many places the French and German trenches were not more than 100 meters apart.

"Second—In the centre from Rheims to Souain the Prussian guard has undertaken unsuccessfully a vigorous offensive, being hurled back in the region of Berry-Au-Bac (eleven miles northeast of Rheims and about twenty-five miles east of Soissons) and Negent L'Abbesse (three miles due east of Rheims.) From Souain yesterday the enemy made an unsuccessful attack between the highway leading from Somme to Chalons-Sur-Marne and the line of the railway from St. Menehould to Vouzier. At the end of the day our troops regained the ground that they had lost.

Between the region of the Argonne and the Meuse the enemy has not manifested any activity. On the heights of the Meuse nothing new has developed. In the southern part of the Woevre district the Germans occupy a front which passes by St. Mihiel and to the northwest of Pont-A-Mousson.

"On our right wing in Lorraine, the Vosges and Alsace there has been no important change."

GERMANS NOT MAKING ANY CLAIMS.

Berlin, Sept. 27—(By wireless tele-graph to Sayville, Long Island)—The following statement on the situation in northern France was received from the headquarters of the German general staff last night and made public today:

"The enemy are using their railroads in a general attack on the extreme end of the right flank of the German army.

"At Bapaume (in Pas-De-Calais, fourteen miles southeast of Arras) an advanced French division was repulsed by a smaller German force.

"In the centre of the battle front we have made slight gains.

"The forts under bombardment south of Verdun have withdrawn their fire and our artillery is now engaged with forces which the enemy brought up on the west bank of the Meuse.

"Elsewhere the situation remains unchanged."

7,000 GERMAN BODIES ON FORT TROYON SLOPES.

London, Sept. 27, 6.30 p. m.—A Paris despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"Wounded who have arrived at Monalucon give details of the siege of Fort Troyon, near Verdun. They say that while the Germans were bombarding the commander of the fort did not reply. The enemy, believing that the fort had been evacuated, approached in order to destroy a redoubt.

"The commander of the fort then set fire to two cart loads of straw inside the structure, and the Germans, convinced that their shells had started the fire and that they could easily take the place, advanced in close formation.

"The French suddenly unmasked their mitrailleuses, which opened a deadly fire. The number of German bodies abandoned on the slopes around Fort Troyon is estimated at 7,000."

Royal Canadian Engineers at Valcartier Made World's Record on Bridge Building

The top picture shows the collecting and lashing together of the barrels, Major Lindsay being the central figure in the picture; in the inset the engineers are shown carrying the sections down to the water, and the lower picture shows the bridge nearly completed.—Photos by courtesy of the Canadian Northern Railway.

THE CHARGE OF THE NINTH LANCERS

(By William Watson in The London Times.)

Melinite, lyddite, darkened heaven,
But straight at the guns the Lancers rode
By the light of the rage that with them glowed—
Straight at the guns, the deadly Eleven,
That had raked and shelled them seven times seven,
With never a halt or a needless word,
At the cannon in ambush our horsemen spurred,
Knights of liberty, glory's sons
And slew the gunners beside their guns,
And captured the cannon, the roaring Eleven,
That deafened the earth and darkened the heaven.
Then their dauntless remnant came
Out of the hurricane, out of the flame,
Covered with smoke and dust and fame.

Shout, you shires, with a chorus sent
Ringing from Caithness right to Kent,
From far Northumberland down past Devon,
Shout for your heroes, Britain's sons
Who quenched in silence the thundering guns
That darkened like doom the golden heaven,
The courage that lifted their hearts shall leaven
All who in England's name go forth
From east and west, from south and north,
Under the great Godspeed of Heaven.

—William Watson, in the Times.

PESTILENCE AND DEATH FOLLOW WAR HORRORS

(By Philip Gibbs, Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Dijon, Sept. 26—Although great interest is concentrated on the northwest side of the line of the battle in France it must not be forgotten that the east side also is of high importance. The situation of the French and German forces along the jagged frontier from north to south is of vital influence upon the whole field of war, and any great movement of troops in this direction effects the strategy of the generals in command on the furthermost wings. It was the desire to know something of what has been happening on the east which led me to travel to the extreme heading.

Few correspondents have been in this part of the field since the beginning of the war. It is far from their own line of communication. For this reason there have been no detailed narratives of the fighting in Lorraine, and a strange stillness has brooded over those battlefields. The spell of it has been broken only by official bulletins telling in a line of the uncertain result of the ceaseless struggle for mastery.

SIX WEEKS OF INCESSANT FIGHTING.

There were regiments of young men who have the right already to call themselves veterans, for they have been continually for six weeks in innumerable engagements for the most part unrecorded by the official despatches. I had seen them answering the call to mobilization singing joyously as they marched through the street. Then they were smart fellows, clean shaven and spruce in their new blue coats and scarlet trousers. Now the war has put its dirt upon them and seems to have aged them by fifteen years, leaving its ineffaceable imprint on their faces.

Their blue coats have changed to a dusty grey, but they are hard and tough for the most part and Napoleon himself would not have wished for better fighting men. For the first time, therefore, since the beginning of the war there will be a little respite on the French frontier and in the wooded country of the two lost provinces there will be time to bury the dead which encumber the field. Words are utterly inadequate to describe the horrors of the region to the east of the Meurthe in and around the little towns of Blamont, Badonhiller, Circy Les Forge Chateau Salins Morhauge and Bandrecourt, where for six weeks there has been incessant fighting.

After the heavy battle of Sept. 4 when the Germans were repulsed with severe losses after an attack in force, both sides retired for about twelve miles and dug themselves into lines of trenches which they still hold, but every day since that date there has been a kind of guerrilla warfare with small bodies of men fighting from village to village and from wood to wood, the forces on each side being scattered over a wide area in advance of their main line.

LITTER CARRIERS SHOT DOWN ON SIGHT.

This method of warfare is even more terible than a pitched battle.

"It is absurd to talk of Red Cross war," said one of the French soldiers who had just come out of the trenches at Lunneville. "It has not existed as far as any of these fights are concerned. How could it? A few litter carriers came with us on some of our expeditions but they were soon shot down and after that the wounded just lay where they fell or crawled away to the shelter of the woods.

Those of us who were unhurt were not allowed to attend our wounded. It is against orders. We had to go on, regardless of losses. My own best comrade was struck down by my side. I heard his cry and saw him lie there with blood oozing through his coat. My heart wept to leave him. He wanted me to take his money, but I just kissed his hand and went on. I suppose he died, for I could not find him when we retreated."

Another French soldier lay wounded at the edge of a wood ten miles from Lunneville. When he recovered consciousness he saw there were only dead and dying men around him. He remained for two days unable to move his shattered limbs and cried out for death to relieve him of his agony. At night he was numbed by cold; in the day thirst tortured him to a point of madness. Faint cries and groans came to his ears across the field. It was on the morning of the third day that French peasants came to rescue those who still remained alive.

PLAGUE AND FEVER ARE HOLDING GROUND.

There have been several advances made by the French into Lorraine, and several retirements. On each occasion men have seen new horrors which have turned their stomachs. There are woods not far from Nancy from which there comes a pestilential stench which steals down the wind in gusts of obscene odor. For three weeks and more dead bodies of German and Frenchmen have lain rotting there. There are few grave diggers. The peasants have fled from their villages, and the soldiers have other work to do, so that the frontier fields on either side are littered with corruption where plague and fever find holding ground.

I have said that this warfare on the frontier is pitiless. This is a general statement of truth to which there are exceptions. One of these was a reconciliation on the battlefield between French and German soldiers who lay wounded and abandoned near the little town of Blamont. When dawn came they conversed with each other while waiting for death. A French soldier gave his water bottle to a German officer who was crying out with thirst. The German sipped a little and then kissed the hand of the man who had been his enemy. "There will be no war on the other side," he said.

Another Frenchman, who came from Montmartre, found a Luxembourgeois lying within a yard of him, whom he had known as a messenger in a big hotel in Paris. The young German wept to see his old acquaintance. "It is stupid," he said, "this war. You and I were happy when we were good friends in Paris. Why should we have been made to fight with each other?" He died with his arms around the neck of the soldier who told me. The soldier wept unashamed of his own tears.

I could tell a score of tales like this told to me by men whose eyes were still haunted by the sight of those things, and perhaps some day they will be worth telling so that people of little imagination may realize the meaning of this war and put away false heroics from other lips. It is dirty business, with no romance in it for any of those fine young Frenchmen I have learned to love, who still line in the trenches on the frontier lines or march a little way into Lorraine and back again. Some of these trenches on either side are still filled with men leaning forward with their rifles pointed to the enemy, quite dead, in spite of their life-like posture.

GERMAN BOMBS KILL MAN AND COW IN PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 27—4.10 p. m.—Four bombs were dropped on the city from a German aeroplane today. One missile, exploding in Avenue Du Trocadero, at the corner of Rue Freyoinet, blew the head from the shoulders of a man who was standing on the corner with his daughter, and crippled the child. The other bombs did little damage.

Crowds, taking advantage of a beautiful autumn day, were promenading on the banks of the Seine when the aerial warrior appeared almost directly over the Eiffel Tower. It is believed that the first bomb dropped was intended for the wireless station on the tower or possibly for the nearby buildings containing army stores. It landed in Avenue Du Trocadero, not far from the tower, with a crash and the explosion was heard for many blocks. The houses in the vicinity were badly damaged, many of the walls cracking, while windows were shattered. The bomb found its mark distant only a block from the American embassy, where Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who did not accompany the government to Bordeaux, still makes his home.

German Flag Follows Bombs.

In the wake of the bomb fluttered a German flag. At the sound of the explosion the promenaders in that section first rushed for shelter and then as the airship moved on, they hurried to the scene of the havoc. A cordon of police which was quickly thrown about the debris and the mangled body of the man killed, was found and removed. Nearby the body, the girl was found, her lower limbs being shattered. Women in the crowd wept audibly as the child was borne to a hospital.

Among the houses damaged was the residence of the Prince of Monaco. The building containing army stores suffered considerably. At the time of the attack services were being conducted in the American Holy Trinity church in Avenue De L'Alma. Many of the congregation fled to the streets.

In the midst of the excitement the aeroplane dropped three more bombs. One landed among a herd of cows pastured on the Auteil race course. One cow was killed and others toppled over stunned. A third bomb fell in Rue Vineuse, and a fourth in Rue De La Pompe, a quarter in which many Americans live. Comparatively little damage was done in either instances.

The missiles dropped today were more powerful than any that have been used in the aerial raids on the city.

DIRIGIBLE BROUGHT DOWN IN WARSAW.

London, Sept. 27—4.50 p. m.—"A Zeppelin airship made a raid on Warsaw at 5 o'clock Saturday morning," says the Warsaw correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. The dirigible was shot down near the fortress Medlin and its crew was captured.

The operations of the Zeppelin previously had dropped two bombs near the station of the Kalisz railroad. Only one of the bombs exploded, and this caused little damage.

PROOF OF BELGIAN HOSPITAL INJURED.

London, Sept. 27—4.05 p. m.—A German Zeppelin made a bomb dropping tour of several Belgian cities last night, according to a despatch from the Reuter correspondent at Ostend. The airship visited Alost, Ghent, Dynze, Minelbeke and Rolleghem, dropping five bombs at Dynze, which mortally injured an old man and damaged the roof of a hospital.

One bomb was dropped at Rolleghem but did no damage. The Zeppelin disappeared in the direction of France.

"The Bitterest Reproach."

(New York Tribune.)

"Nothing can bring back the glory of Rheims. Nothing can restore the time enriched loveliness of the loveliest of mediaeval fanes. In that lies perhaps the bitterest reproach which the generations shall bring upon the heads of the Kaiser and his troops."

Alma, Sept. 25—Edgebert Elliott and Samuel F. McKinley each killed a moose recently.

RUSSIANS ENTER CITY OF PRZEMYSL

London, Sept. 27—"The Russians on Saturday occupied the greater part of the city of Przemysl (Galicia), according to a message from Vienna," says the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. His despatch continues:

"The Russians approached the city from the southwest, forcing the Austrians to take shelter in the eastern forts where the entire garrison is now concentrated and is preparing to make a final resistance. The situtaion of the garrison is critical as it is entirely surrounded.

"Russian troops are advancing from Grodek on the Austrian positions while the right wing continues to attack from the north. Troops are being poured into the city of Przemysl to press the attack from the southwest."

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has forwarded the following semi-official statement regarding the operations in Russian Poland:

"The movement of German troops from East Prussia in the direction of Warsaw has come to nothing. In the government of Suwalki (Russia Poland) the Germans have suffered a serious repulse. The left flank of the Russian army has defeated the troops under the command of General Von Hindenburg near Suwalki.

"At the same time our troops won a complete victory at Mariampol and the attacking Germans were thrown back ten miles across the River Scheschupa with a loss of many guns and prisoners. On the right flank at the Niemen river the battle ended in success for us at Sredniki, where a German attempt to cross the river was repulsed with great loss."

RUSSIANS ON BORDERS OF HUNGARY.

London, Sept. 27—8.15 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Company Petrograd says:

"A big column is retreating along the road towards Sanck from Przemysl, Galicia, after having been shelled from the heights by Russian artillery. In their hurried retreat the enemy left parts of their train of motor cars.

"The Russians defeated the enemy at Ushon in the Carpathians capturing artillery and many prisoners. Continuing their pursuit the Russians entered the borders of Hungary."

AUSTRIANS RETREATING ON CRACOW.

Petrograd, Sept. 27—An official communication issued from the headquarters of the general staff today says that in the region of Druskenhiky, the Russian troops engaged the Germans on September 25.

The Austrian army is now retiring westward, utilizing the railroads leading to Cracow.

After defeating two regiments of Honveds the Russian troops occupied Lurka.

800,000 GERMAN TROOPS FACING RUSSIANS.

London, Sept. 27—2.40 p. m.—"Germany is reinforcing her army in East Prussia at the rate of one army corps per day," says a despatch from Petrograd to Lloyds News Agency. "These reinforcements are being carried by 250 trains on all four available railways. Other troops are being hurried from Berlin and Schneidemuhl to Baltic ports and thence by sea to East Prussia.

"All this is in preparation for the great decisive battle soon to be fought along the whole eastern line.

"At least 800,000 German troops are now gathered in an effort to balance the Austrian failures. The armies are already in touch and the big battle is bound to come soon. The Russians have the advantage, however, because the fighting will be on ground chosen by the Russian leaders."

RUMANIAN ARMY CORPS TO FRONTIER.

Petrograd, Sept. 27, via London, 3.15 p. m.—A Bucharest despatch to the Novo Vremya says it is rumored that the first Rumanian army corps has been ordered to the Austrian frontier.

JAPANESE WIN FOURTEEN HOURS' BATTLE.

Tokio, Sept. 27—9.58 p. m.—It is officially announced that the Japanese have won a stubborn battle of fourteen hours outside Tsing Tau. The casualties were few among the Japanese, it is said.

JAPS NOW OCCUPY PEI-HO.

London, Sept. 27—4.47 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Peking says it is officially announced there that Pei-Ho was occupied on September 27 by a small Japanese detachment which repulsed 300 Germans.

NO DOUBT OF CHOLERA IN AUSTRIAN CAMP.

Vienna, via Rome, Sept. 26—The government bacteriologists sent to the concentration hospital, where the wounded are being cared for, have established the presence of genuine Asiatic cholera.

Every effort is being made to isolate and stamp out the disease and all patients who exhibit the slightest signs of illness are rushed to an isolated camp where they remain under observation.

The fact that there are probably 70,000 wounded in the camp, and in the city, adds to the seriousness of the situation.

HIS ANSWER FROM CANNON'S MOUTH.

Nish, Servia, via Paris, Sept. 27—6.05 p. m.—According to reports reaching here from Belgrade when a representative of the Austrian commander, bearing a white flag, was admitted to the presence of the Servian commander with the demand for the surrender of the capital, the Servian officer replied:

"Return to your camp and in three hours you will receive my answer from the cannon's mouth."

Three hours later a Servian battery opened fire upon the Austrian positions across the Danube.

GERMANS UNABLE TO MAKE PROGRESS.

Petrograd, Sept. 27—The general staff today gave out the following official statement:

"The German attempts to cross the River Niemen, Russian Poland, have been foiled by our fire. The German artillery has been unable to oppose our offensive position near Sopotzkin. The German retreat towards the government of Suwalki has become general. The fortress of Ossowetz continues to resist the German heavy siege artillery with success.

"The fights in Galicia have been marked by especial tenacity, particularly at a hill where the Hungarians were dislodged from three positions and withdrew in disorder. We have taken a whole battery and several hundred prisoners. The pursuit of the enemy continues.

"All the communications with Przemysl are cut. The defence of the fortress there remains passive. Deserters say they heard that great troubles have been encountered in the garrison.

"The fords of the River Vislok are occupied by the Russians."

RUSSIAN CRUISER

London, Sept. 28—2.12 a. m.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated Saturday, says:

"A Russian cruiser went aground today at ——— (name of place deleted by censor), a Baltic port, while trying to save wreckage from the German cruiser Magdeburg, which was discovered by the Russian fleet. The grounded cruiser is one of the old type"